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President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical periods of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted, as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories, whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote and preferred that slavery should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally-expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people.—But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will?—In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton consitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelves miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State.—Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota, and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State," to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such consitution thus fairly and legally made, or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies, out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress, than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union, with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution.—Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States, to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory, with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation.—It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the government required, that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms, the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory, "to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned on Green River, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially, that General Johnston was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger, under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be!

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their [the Mormons] part is inevitable." This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the mean time, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable in April last, to despatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state, that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody, and expensive war."

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state, that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connexion, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you, that the governor and other civil officers of Utah, are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City; and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time, directed to co-operate cordially with the British and French ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce, which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this, on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character, as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instructions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, cooperated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic yet concilitory efforts of our consul general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain, should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations.—This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britian, would be equally injurious to both. In fact no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth, which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you, that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists.—This question was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the most injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coast-wise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas, from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the United States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British govenment, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British government at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verrifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicably spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation, is an evil far less to be deprecated, than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of seas. This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestions; and I am inclined to believe, that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embarrassments. Still, I shall form no decided opinion on the subject, until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications.—As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain, our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and final attempt to obtain justice from that goverment.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the captain general of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances, have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the Black Warrior under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry, have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom-houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognised by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we were satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is, also, accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice; but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims, arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the captain-general of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our minister at Madrid.—These are then referred back to the captain-general for information; much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the captain-general were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government, to confer this power upon the captain-general, and our minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect, we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habit of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is,

therefore a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world, where the African slave-trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain, to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense, both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa.—Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave-trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually-increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union.—With that Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the Island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States.—Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honors and interests of France, no person throughout the world, has imputed blame to him, for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large approbation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success, that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice.—An appropriation promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution, almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession; and the various constitutions from time to time adopted, have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed.—The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain, has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the republic, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed, by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissensions to a condition almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be in vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances, have been addressed without effect to that government. Meantime, in various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment, and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last, by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer if to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

The government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our minister, to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts.—And from the temper manifested by the Mexican government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected, until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant causes now undoubtedly exists, for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President, to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and our adjoining Territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same—and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

And in this connexion, permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits, that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents, is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations.—The transit by land over this narrow isthmus, occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require, that this important passage shall not be interrupted, by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks, which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important, to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the United States expects no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation, from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed, by an arbitrary decree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th of February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revolted by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlements of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These, the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up till the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that, since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time, the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaragua government, will appear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection necessary.

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and to protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief; but doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico, of the 30th of December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandize, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government."

The treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaraguan route, seems to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction of Virgin Bay, in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transactions at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before.

Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claim of our citizens upon that republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages upon our citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties, was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two governments, as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the United States transported over the Panama Railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from $1,32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country as we purchase half the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped the enlightened Government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just and equal policy. In that event there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and, I trust, a successful effort will be made by our minister to procure their final adjustment.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable" "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th of July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with the enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan government, that it is due both to honor and justice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make attonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my discretion, has fitted out and despatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverse at the same moment. Our manufacturers every where suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves, in their purchases, to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply when there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message, that I shall not now pursue it farther. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions.—This is all the power over the subject which, I believe, the federal government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is in vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

In connextion with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorizes the issue of $20,000,000 of treasury notes; and, this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise, that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government.—This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe, that the incidental protection, thus afforded by a revenue tariff, would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or by measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines, and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congess, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.—TO THE PUBLIC, THE BOOK AND PERIODICAL TRADE, AND THE PRESS.—We have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.

It is intended to make this Magazine superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. IT WILL BE THOROUGHLY NATIONAL—IN NO WISE SECTIONAL OR SECTARIAN, AND WHOLLY IMPERSONAL. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of cotemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.

The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.

The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

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THOMAS MACKELLAR,	ANNA C. BOTTA,
H. J. BRENT, (Stirrup,)	(Miss Lynch,)
F. W. HUNT, M. D.,	LOUISA McCORD,
EDMUND FLAGG,	MARIA J. McINTOSH,
FAYETTE HURD,	ALICE B. HAVEN,
HANNAH F. GOULD,	PAMELIA S. VINING,
SARAH H. WHITMAN,	MARY A. RICE,
CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND,	ADA M. KINNICOTT,
ELIZABETH F. ELLET,	ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL,
JANE ERMINA LOCKE,	CLARA DOTY,
ALICE CAREY,	ABBIE W. CROCKER,
PHEBE CAREY,	NELLIE BURCHFIELD,
MADAME LE VERT,	ANN E. PORTER,
MARY FORREST,	LUCY N. GODFREY,
MARY E. STEBBINS,	LAVINIA S. GOODWIN,
(Mrs. Hewett,)	JANE G. AUSTIN.

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work.

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of the Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS:

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Single copies	$0 25
Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail	3 00
Clubs, 2 copies, one year	5 00
" 3 " "	7 00
" 4 " "	9 00
" 5 " "	10 00

And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, if sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Premium subscriptions, entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled "THE LAST SUPPER," and "THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING," four dollars. The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, pre-paid.

Agents and canvassers can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.

All Postmasters and Clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, which they may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deducting 25 per cent. for their trouble.

POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The rate of postage will not exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

Canadian subscribers will remit thirty-six cents each, in addition to subscription, to pre-pay postage to the line.

All communications to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.

Subscribers must, in all cases, write Names, Town, County, and State, in full, as legibly as possible.

There is little risk in sending money by mail. Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter.

OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly,
112 & 114 William street, New York.

Nov. 9, 1858.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 15, 1858.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
ARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE, in payment for subscriptions, if delivered soon—Good dry wood, wheat, corn, buckwheat and potatoes.

New Advertisements.

☞ Notice, by David Caldwell, Prothonotary.
☞ Register's Notice, by Henry Glazier, Register.
☞ New Book and Stationery Store, by Wm. Lewis.
☞ Meeting of Standing-Stone Literary Association.
☞ Executor's Notice, by Abr. Brumbough, Executor.

☞ Our readers, those who do not read long messages, will please swallow the dose this week as easily as possible. We shall endeavor to give our usual variety hereafter.

OUR NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.—Pressed into the business by our numerous friends, we have the pleasure this week to announce that our new stock is open, and ready for inspection, and purchasers. If our prices and disposition to accommodate, fails to secure for us a retiring fortune the first year, we may be induced to continue in the business for a short time longer, "just for the fun of the thing" and the accommodation of the public. Give us a call.

☞ Congress is in session, and parties there are as *harmonious* as ever. From the present appearances, parties are likely to be somewhat mixed up on the question of the next Presidency. The politicians will nominate, but the people will elect.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Our paper this week is occupied almost entirely with the President's message. It is an important paper and should be generally read. On the Kansas question the President is where he was during the last session, and has *"settled"* the question, a second time to *his* entire satisfaction.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.—The first number of this Magazine has been received, and can be seen at this office. It is well filled with interesting matter, and compares favorably with the most popular magazines of the day. Persons wishing to subscribe can leave their names and subscription with us.

☞ A new Democratic paper is to be established at Harrisburg. The first number will make its appearance in a week or two.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Notes of School visitation—Carbon district.

Crawford School.—John Flinn, teacher—45 scholars; attendance middling; order middling; house very good; 20 scholars learning the Alphabet; 7 Reading; 6 in Arithmetic; 4 in Geography; Grammar 4.

Barnett School.—John Lytle, teacher; 50 scholars; house only middling; order good; one scholar learning Geography; one Grammar, and three Arithmetic. The teacher is earnest and ambitious.

Pine Grove School.—A. S. Hagey, teacher, 13 scholars; attendance middling; house good. Three scholars learning the Alphabet; 6 Reading; in Arithmetic 1; Writing 4; Geography 1.

Broad Top City School.—Not in session today; number of scholars 45; 8 in the Alphabet; 25 Reading; 20 Writing; in Arithmetic 11; Geography 1; Grammar 1. The teacher, Mr. Sheets, renders full satisfaction to the patrons.

Coalmont School.—Not yet in session. J. A. Moore, teacher. The house now thoroughly repaired, is very good.

In the district we find such a complete revolution, that, the public attention should be cited to it. The new district of Carbon was declared such at the April term, in '58. The present Board of directors was appointed by the Court. In assuming the duties of their office their early attention was directed to the improvement of the School buildings. One very excellent house has been built; another rendered equally good, all made comfortable. The papers and financial affairs of the district, which were previously, poorly cared for, have been carefully adjusted. In entering the Secretarie's office, I found the bonds, articles of agreement, leases of School grounds and other documents of the district, drawn and preserved with the care and skill of an attorney. Several sessions of the Board were called during my stay in the district, and for the first time I have witnessed a strict parliamentary rule carried out in all the proceedings. All the teachers were summoned to act as legal advisors of the Board. Each one spoke his own opinion, and found time to be seated when he had finished. Parliamentary rule is *always* adhered to by this Board.

Our meeting was resolved into an institute; and we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Jno. H. Wintrode, and of receiving his good advice. Messrs. Patrick Lytle, Hardy, and others expressed their views in promptness and sincerity. The regular proceedings of this meeting are offered for publication—further comment here is unnecessary.

To bring order out of chaos, this Board of directors have found it necessary, to assess a more than ordinary tax for this year, but a proper estimate shows that a moderate assessment will suffice for the future. If the citizens of the district will spare the Board from censure, it will be seen, in another year that the present policy is for the good of the whole.

Proceedings of Town Council.

December 3, 1858.

The House met at the usual place.
Present: *Chief Burgess*—Mr. Whittaker.
Assistant Burgesses—Messrs. Gwin and Africa.
Council—Messrs. Black, Cornpropst, Cunningham, Dunn, Glazier Henry, Glazier G. W., Westbrook and Williams.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved,
The check rolls of John White and William K. Rahm, Supervisors, for the month of November, were presented properly authenticated, and on motion were approved.
Bills were presented as follows, viz:
Cunningham & Brother, $1,50 for castings.
David P. Gwin, $2,31 for lumber and merchandize.
Fisher & McMurtrie, $12,90 for lumber and merchandize.
Mr. Gwin J. and Mr. Glazier moved that the resolution passed June 18, 1858, "That the matter of the erection of lamp-posts, and the introduction of gas on the streets of this borough, be postponed till the first meeting of this body in June, 1859," be rescinded, and on the question, shall the House agree to the motion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gwin and Mr. Dunn, were as follows, viz:
Yeas—Messrs. Gwin, J., Cornpropst, Glazier Henry, Glazier G. W., Gwin D. P., and Whittaker, Chairman, 6.
Nays—Messrs. Africa D., Black, Cunningham, Dunn and Westbrook, 5.
So the question was determined in the affirmative.
Mr. Gwin read in place, an act entitled "An Ordinance for lighting the streets of Huntingdon with Gas," and moved that it be adopted and read.
A motion was made by Mr. Black and Mr. Africa, to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the next meeting.
On the question will the House agree to the motion? the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Black and Mr. Dunn, and were as follows, viz:
Yeas—Messrs. Africa, Black, Dunn, Cunningham and Westbrook, 5.
Nays—Messrs. Gwin J., Glazier G. W., Glazier H., Cornpropst, Gwin D. P., Williams and Whittaker, Chairman, 7.
So it was determined in the negative. A motion was made by Mr. Africa and Mr. Black, to commit the bill to a select committee.
On the question will the House agree to the motion? The yeas and nays being required were as follows, viz:
Yeas—Messrs. Africa, Black, Cunningham, Dunn and Westbrook, 5.
Nays—Messrs. Gwin J., Cornpropst, Glazier H., Glazier Geo., Gwin D. P., Williams and Whittaker, Chairman, 7.
So the question was determined in the negative.
A motion was made by Mr. Africa and Mr. Dunn, to divide the question, which was not agreed to.
A motion was made by Mr. Africa and Mr. Dunn, that the expense of erecting the lamp-posts shall not exceed ten dollars each. On the question, shall the House agree to the motion? The yeas and nays being required were as follows, viz:
Yeas—Messrs. Africa, Dunn, Cunningham and Westbrook, 4.
Nays—Messrs. Gwin J. Glazier G. W., Cornpropst, Glazier H., Gwin D. P., Williams, and Whittaker Chairman, 7.
So the motion was not agreed to.
And on the question shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays being required were as follows, viz:
Yeas—Messrs. Gwin J., Cornpropst, Glazier G. W., Glazier H., Gwin D. P., Williams, and Whittaker, Chairman, seven.
Nays—Messrs. Africa, Cunningham, Dunn and Westbrook, 4.
So the question was determined in the affirmative.
Mr. Gwin presented a bill entitled *"An Ordinance authorizing a loan to the borough of Huntingdon, of one thousand dollars."* which was read, considered and adopted.
A petition, numerously signed, from citizens of the borough, was presented as follows:
Whereas, *Smith street*, in the borough of Huntingdon, between Hill and Washington streets, in said borough, has been established for many years by occupancy as 85 feet or thereabouts, in width, the houses of Eleanor Orbison and George Jackson being considered on the lines by the Borough Regulators: And whereas, the said Smith street, between Washington and Mifflin streets, should be of a corresponding width with that part between Hill and Washington streets, and has by the occupancy on each side, been so considered and treated for nearly half a century: Therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens of the said borough, agree that Graffus Miller and Owen Boat, the owners of Lot, No 137, shall have the privilege of occupying the same in such a way as to make the eastern line of Smith street uniform and on a line with the house of George Jackson. By signing this agreement, we do not make ourselves parties to any thing said Miller and Boat may do, but merely signify our acquiescence and approval of establishing the line of said street as before stated.
Mr. Westbrook presented the following preamble and resolution, and moved its adoption, viz:
Whereas, a recent regulation of the eastern boundary of Smith street, running from Hill street in a northern direction, is inconsistent with the occupancy of the lots on the eastern side of said street; the brick house now owned by George Jackson, (formerly Dr. Henderson's) having been built nearly half a century, and the western fence of lot No. 137, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, was for at least thirty years, nearly on a line with the western front of said brick house. And whereas, there is reason to believe that said house was built on the true line as then regulated, and the citizens and lot holders, with but few exceptions, desire that the western front of said brick house shall be treated as the true line, and are willing that, for the sake of peace, as well as uniformity, the owners of said lot No. 137, shall, in occupying said lot, adopt the western front of said house as the line. Therefore be it
Resolved, That the Burgesses and Town Council, so far as they have authority, acquiesce in their so adopting, and occupying to, said line, and as such will not authorize any of the officers of the borough, to institute legal proceedings against the owner or owners of said lot for so occupying said lot, and that the western front of the said brick house shall be treated as the established eastern boundary of Smith street, in regulating the eastern line of Smith street between Hill and Mifflin streets, and shall not interfere with or disturb other regulations or rights.
Pending the consideration of the resolution, Mr. Africa D. presented the following communication, viz:
December 3, 1858.
To Jacob Miller, Henry Cornpropst and J. Simpson Africa, Regulators of the borough of Huntingdon:
Gentlemen: It is desirable to the undersigned, that you communicate for the use of the Burgesses and Town Council, an answer to the following enquiries relative to regulating of the streets of this borough, &c.:
1st. When was the present system of regulations established?
2d. How and by what authority was it established?
3d. How are the marks preserved?
4th. How is the excess found in the squares divided?
DANIEL AFRICA,
One of the Burgesses.

HUNTINGDON, December 3, 1858.

Daniel Africa, Esq., Assistant Burgess of the borough of Huntingdon,
Sir: In reply to your inquiries of this date, we would respectfully state as follows, viz:
The present system of Street Regulation was established in the year 1853, by Jacob Miller, David Black and J. Simpson Africa, Regulators.
In entering upon the discharge of their duties that year, the Regulators were required to "regulate, grade, and mark off at the proper width," sidewalks on Washington and Mifflin, St. Clair, Smith, Montgomery, Bath and Franklin streets. In the discharge of this duty, the Regulators ascertained that many of the buildings adjacent to the streets had encroached thereon, and that to lay-off from the front of each building as then erected, the prescribed width for pavements would occasion a very unpleasant irregularity, as well as reduce in many places, the wagon-way; and would be a violation of the recorded plan of the town, for in many instances, the streets between the opposite houses were much narrower than the width named in said plan. The same difficulty was encountered when called upon to fix partition lines—there being no fixed and established starting points. To assume every corner house to be correct, would not work well in practice—because each street would receive an alteration in its course and width at the intersection of every other street. This would become a necessity for the reason that opposite ends or sides of squares differ in some instances several feet.
Then it became, in the opinion of the Regulators, necessary, in order to obtain a plan by which the regulation of the lines of streets and lots could be systematized—and in order to secure regularity and avoid confusion and disputing, to set up and establish permanent marks from which all regulation in future should be made. A survey was then made of the built portion of the borough, adopting the original plan as near as could be done to the permanent buildings, and stone corners were placed in the streets. The authority for so doing was found in the second section of an Ordinance passed November 10th 1800, entitled "An Act directing the appointment of Regulators, &c., to which you are respectfully referred.
From St. Clair to Charles street, the borough was found by actual accurate measurement, to be 21 feet 6¼ inches longer than it was called on the recorded plan thereof. According to the adopted system, the streets running at right angles from the river were laid off at the exact distance or width named on said plan, and the excess found in each square was divided equally among the lots therein.
The following table exhibits the length of the squares and width of the streets on the original plan, and also the actual measurement of the same according to the established system, viz:

	Length or width on original plan.	Length or width as now established.	Excess in squares.		Number of lots.	Excess to each lot.
	Feet	Feet	in.	Ft	in.	in.
Square from eastern side of old borough to St. Clair street	200	200	—	—	—	
St. Clair street	50	50	—	—	—	
Square to Smith st., on Washington	450	450	8	—	8	9 8-9
Smith st. at Wash'n	90	90	—	—	—	
Square to Montgomery	450	457	1½	7	1½	9 9½
Montgomery street	50	50	—	—	—	
Square to Bath	400	406	—	6	—	8 9
Bath street	50	50	—	—	—	
Square to Franklin	400	403	10½	3	10½	8 5¾
Franklin street	50	50	—	—	—	
Square to Charles	350	353	10½	3	10½	7 6⅝
Charles street	50	50	—	—	—	
	2590	2611	6½	21	6½	

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JACOB MILLER,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
HENRY CORNPROPST.

The motion of Mr. Westbrook was then agreed to.
The following communication was presented, and on the question, will the House agree to the accompanying resolution, it was determined in the negative, viz:
To the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon:
Gentlemen: I am desirous of erecting a shed adjacent to my lot fronting on Church street, and my lot being only two hundred feet in length, and not being of sufficient length for my intended purpose, and if I am permitted to erect said shed outside of my fence, extending fifteen feet into said street, it will contribute much to my convenience—therefore, I desire and respectfully ask you to pass the following resolution:
Resolved, That Daniel Africa be and is hereby permitted to occupy and use fifteen feet of said Church street in front of his lot. DANIEL AFRICA.
An Ordinance for Lighting the Streets of Huntingdon with Gas.
Whereas, the lighting of the streets of the borough of Huntingdon with gas, would add much to the convenience of the citizens, and the security of persons and property, and it is the duty of the borough to encourage public improvements, erected by private enterprise, therefore,
Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:
SECTION 1. That lamp-posts, lamps and all the necessary fixtures for the purpose of lighting the streets of said borough with gas, shall be purchased and erected at the following places, viz: N. W. corner of Hill and St. Clair streets: corner of Hill and Smith streets: N. W. corner of Hill and Montgomery streets: S. W. corner of Hill and Bath streets; N. E. corner of Hill and Franklin streets N. E. corner of Hill and Charles streets; N. E. corner of Allegheny and Smith streets.
SEC. 2. The Burgesses and Town Council shall contract, for a certain annual compensation to be agreed upon, with some person or persons, whose duty it shall be to light the said lamps every night (except moonlight nights) at dusk, and to extinguish them at 10 o'clock P. M.; to keep the said lamps clean, and if any of the burners get out of order, or the glass of any of the lamps or any part of the fixtures are broken, to make report immediately to the Burgesses or the Secretary of the Board of Town Council.
SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Chief Burgess to enter into an agreement in writing, with the Huntingdon Gas Company for supplying the street lamps with gas, which agreement shall specify the rate to be paid per thousand feet, and the manner in which the amount of consumption is to be regulated.
Passed December 3, 1858. JOHN WHITTAKER,
Attest: Chief Burgess.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary.

An Ordinance authorizing a loan to the borough of Huntingdon of one thousand dollars.
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon assembled*, That the Burgesses are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the borough, one thousand dollars, for which certificates shall be issued for amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars each, redeemable on the first day of January, A. D. 1864, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, in each year.
SEC. 2. That the money so obtained shall be applied to the payment of the present indebtedness of the borough.
SEC. 3. That the Burgesses be and are hereby authorized to advertise immediately for the loan; and that the Secretary be and is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary certificates.
Passed December 3, 1858. Adjourned.
JOHN WHITTAKER,
Attest: Chief Burgess.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 7th December, by Rev. A. H. Aughe, Mr. GEORGE HETRICK, to Miss CATHARINE ALLISON, both of Henderson township.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN D. VEACH, of Altoona, to Miss ANNA MARY ISENBERG, near Birmingham.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec. 13.—Flour market rather weak, but without quotable change in prices—1,500 bbls good brands sold at $5.25, and 550 bbls mixed lots at $5.12½. 400 bbls Corn Meal brought $3.25. Wheat meets a limited inquiry—1,200 bus sold at $1.26@1.28 for red and $1.37@1.40 for white. Rye wanted at 80c. Corn in good request and prices firmer—3,000 bus new yellow brought 70c. and some old 82c; Oats steady at 45@46.

THE NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE NOW OPEN!

The subscriber respectfully informs all concerned, that he has fitted up a room in the "Globe" building, and that he has received and is now opening a good assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he is determined to sell at fair prices, and he invites the public generally, to give him a call.
Having made the necessary arrangements with publishers, any Book wanted and not upon his shelves, will be ordered and furnished at City prices.
As he desires to do a lively business with small profits, a liberal share of patronage is solicited.
Huntingdon, Dec. 15, 1858. WM. LEWIS.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY! A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN! Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! A large assortment of interesting and instructive books for old and young, suitable for presents for the Holidays, just opened and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

THE PICTORIAL Brother Jonathan, Received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ALMANACS FOR 1859, For sale at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

STANDING-STONE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A Public Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Association of this place, will be held in the Court House on Friday evening, the 24th instant.
The Exercises will consist of Essays, Orations, Debate and Literary Casket.
A programme of the order of exercises will be published next week. T. M. CORNPROPST,
December 15, 1858. *Secretary.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Felix Linn, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment to, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present the same, duly authenticated, to ABRAHAM BRUMBOUGH,
December 15, 1858,* *Executor.*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Dr. Daniel Houtz has filed a partial account as Assignee of Henry C. Walker, of Porter township, Huntingdon co., and that said account will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on the second Monday of January next, for confirmation and allowance, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. D. CALDWELL,
December 15, 1858–4t. *Prothonotary.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January next, to wit:
1. James Gwin, Esq., guardian of Mary M., Ann A., Nannie and Alexander Gwin, minor children of Alexander Gwin, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
2. Peter Shaver, guardian of Mary Ann, Amanda Jane, and Narcissus Bell Shaver, three of the minor children of Wm. Shaver, late of Shirley township, deceased.
3. John Read, Administrator of Thomas Read, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
4. Wm. Stewart, Administrator of James Stewart, late of West township, deceased.
5. Isaac Norris, *Administrator of Wm. Norris, late of* Penn township, deceased.
6. Robert Lott, Administrator of Nathan Scofield, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
HENRY GLAZIER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, } *Register.*
Huntingdon, Dec. 15, 1858.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Tod township, some time in September last, a brindle, with some white spots, and a white star on his forehead, both ears cropped, and supposed to be two years old next Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. BRISON HOUCK.
Dec. 8, 1858.

NOTICE. Having been reliably informed that Samuel L. Glasgow held or holds several notes of hand purporting to be given by me to him, and having never given said Glasgow a note or notes of hand, or evidences of debt of any kind, or any amount, or received value or consideration from him, I hereby forewarn all persons from having anything to do with any notes or evidences of debt purporting to be given by me to said Glasgow, as I will not pay them unless compelled by law. JOHN BREWSTER.
[December 8, 1858.3*]

$1000 LOAN.—In pursuance of an Ordinance passed by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon, the 3rd day of December, 1858, proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 25th day of December, instant, to loan to said borough, the sum of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, redeemable on the first day of January, 1864, and to bear interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. To secure which, certificates will be issued for amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars each. JOHN WHITTAKER,
[December 8, '58.] *Chief Burgess.*

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. The teachers of this county are respectfully invited to assemble at the Court House, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of this month, for the purpose of holding an Institute. The Christmas holidays appear to be the most favorable; and having conferred with many teachers, we may expect a general attendance—probably larger than at any former meeting.
Prof. McN. WALSH will read a report on the means of professionalizing teachers.
Prof. E. J. OZBORNE, DAVID TUSSEY and HENRY MCKIBBEN will prepare a report on Physical Geography.
Messrs. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, MILTON SANGAREE and WILLIAM A. HOUCK will prepare a report on the utility of introducing the higher branches of study into our Common Schools. Other reports have been prepared, but the Committees appointed have not been definitely heard from.
J. SEWELL STEWART, Esq., will lecture on Geology. Hon. Dr. JOHN H. WINTRODE, and A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., will lecture on Reading.
Lectures will also be delivered on Composition, Vocal Music, Physical Geography, and other studies belonging to the schools.
A class of vocalists will enliven the exercises of the Institute with select pieces of music. More definite arrangements will be noticed next week. ALBERT OWEN.
[Huntingdon Dec. 8, '58.] *County Superintendent.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. *(To the Lien Creditors of Dr. J. G. Lightner.)* The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of Dr. J. G. Lightner to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday the 24th of December inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER,
December 1, 1858–4t. Auditor.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their CELEBRATED FAMILY MACHINES, with all the recent improvements, have reduced their prices, and offer for sale
A NEW STYLE MACHINE. PRICE $50,
It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They
HEM, FELL, GATHER AND STITCH
in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each machine, and from which A CHILD OF TEN YEARS may readily learn how to use them, and keep them in order. They make upwards of *Fifteen Hundred Stitches a Minute*, and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate of ONE CENT AN HOUR.
Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States, who will permit the drudgery of hand sewing in his family, when a Grover & Baker Machine will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than can possibly be done by hand?
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜
Dec. 1, 1858.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*(Estate of Wm. F. Jamison, dec'd.)* The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court, to ascertain the balance in the hands of Robert Campbell, Executor of WILLIAM F. JAMISON, dec'd, subject to distribution, and to make distribution of such balance, and also the proceeds of certain judgments assigned by said Executor, in trust, to be appropriated to the persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend for that purpose at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, December 23d, 1858, at ten o'clock, A. M. All persons interested are requested to present their claims at the above time and place, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT,
Dec. 1, 1858.–4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—(ESTATE OF NICHOLAS GRAFIUS, DEC'D.) The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of *Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in* the hands of Hiram Williamson and Samuel Miller, Administrators of the estate of Nicholas Grafius, dec'd, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Huntingdon, on *Thursday the 23d of December inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund, are required to present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER,
December 1, 1858–4t. Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of Sundry Testatum writs of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Bedford county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 29th day of December, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:
All the right, title and interest of the defendant, of, in, to and out of one tract of land situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing 500 acres more or less, and surveyed on two warrants to Richard Clark, the one dated Sept. 3d, 1791 and the other Sept. 18, 1794 and adjoining lands of Espy L. Anderson, Wm. Houck's heirs and others seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty. Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant, in, to and out of one tract of land known as Taylor's coal bank tract, containing three hundred and seventeen acres (317) more or less with about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon erected, situated on Rocky Ridge in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John Savages' heirs, Peter Curfman, Jacob Taylor, Isaac Taylor and others, seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty.
—ALSO—
About five acres of real estate situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the town of Mt. Union on the north and separated from said town by Market street and adjoining land of John Thompson on the east, Andrew Pollock's heirs on the south, land of John Dougherty on the west, and separated from said John Dougherty by a straight line produced or to be produced by the extension of the western side of Washington street (one of the streets of said town of Mt. Union) all of said real estate being cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty. Also, the following lots in the town of Mt. Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, to wit: Lots designated and known in the general plan of said town as recorded in the Recorder's Office in Huntingdon and in said plan described as numbers 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 53, 56, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 70, 71, 72, 73, 116, 141, 142, 143 and 144. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty. Also, as the property of both defendants, the following lots in the town of Mt. Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., to wit: Lots designated in the recorded plan of said town as numbers 58, 59, 60, 61 and 69. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James J. McElheny and John Dougherty. Also, one tract of land containing 300 acres more or less (being coal land) situate on Rocky Ridge on the waters of Great Trough Creek in Tod township, Huntingdon county, sometimes called "the Corbin tract," surveyed on a warrant to James Witter or James Miller conveyed to Geo. W. Speer and John Dougherty by deed dated March 16, 1854, by Asa Corbin and by Speer conveyed to Dougherty on the 12th of April 1856, and adjoining lands of Peter Curfman, Taylor's heirs and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty. GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
Dec. 1, 1858.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY. ISENBERG & CONNOR are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union township, some time in September last, a young bull, with red sides and white along his back and belly, supposed to be three years old next Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 24, 1858. LEVI WRIGHT.

PUBLIC SALE.—Orphans' Court Sale. *(Estate of Henry Warfel, deceased.)* In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,
On Thursday, 23d December, 1858,
A TRACT OF LAND situate in West township, adjoining lands of William Stewart on the North, lands of Dorsey's heirs on the West, land of John and Michael Weir on the South, and lands of William Read on the East, containing NINETY-SIX ACRES, more or less, having thereon a Frame House, a Frame Bank Barn, and other out-buildings. The land is limestone of good quality, and has upon it a never failing spring and stream of water, and an orchard. Said farm being late the property of Henry Warfel, deceased.
TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.
CHRISTIAN PEIGHTAL,
GILBERT HORNING,
Dec. 1, 1858.] *Administrators with the Will annexed*

BY ORDER OF ORPHANS' COURT—REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMAWLEY, DECEASED.—MONEY WANTED.—The subscriber, as Administrator of said estate, and for the purpose of paying the debts against the same, wishes and hereby proposes to borrow the sum of about nine hundred dollars, for which interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed, to be secured by mortgage on said real estate. And provided said loan is not effected by the 23d day of December inst., (1858,) then, on said 23d day of December inst., by virtue of a fourth plurius Order of said Court, and between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., of said day, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, (or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts aforesaid,) the following real estate, viz:
A TRACT OF LAND situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the northeast, by Aughwick Creek on the north-west, by lands of J. M. Bell on the south-west, and by lands of O. Etneir and Bell's heirs on the south-east, containing about two hundred and fifty-four acres and allowance, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, stone spring house, tenant house, &c. Also on said premises is an Iron Ore Bank, Apple Orchard, &c., &c., being the real estate of said deceased.
TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
Due attendance given on the day of sale by
HENRY BREWSTER,
Administrator of Dawson C. Smawley, dec'd.
Dec. 1, 1858.

$100 REWARD—Will be given for the apprehension of JOHN AMBROSE and GEORGE LITZFORD, who escaped from the Huntingdon Jail on the night of the 19th inst. Ambrose is about 35 years of age, slender, dark hair, thin in front, small black whiskers, and is about six feet high, had on when he left dark pantaloons and heavy boots. Litzford is slender, about five feet three inches high, light hair, is an Englishman in appearance and speech.
FIFTY DOLLARS each will be paid for the arrest of above described persons, or for such information as will lead to their arrest. GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon, Nov. 24, 1858. Sheriff.

COLLECTORS TAKE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that immediately after the second Monday in January next, proceedings will be commenced for the collection of all balances then remaining due, from collectors whose Duplicates bear date in 1857, and previous to that time.
By order of the Commissioners.
HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
Huntingdon, Nov. 24, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the Estate of WM. H. LANE, late of Springfield township, Huntingdon co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
EPHRAIM DALLAS,
Nov. 17, 1858.–6t. *Administrator.*

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS. BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.
Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.
[Nov. 17, 1858. 1y.] 235 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—In all diseases, inflammation, more or less, predominates—now, to allay inflammation, strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
and NOTHING ELSE, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases:—Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.
To some, it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article: such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure: and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, work-shop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.
No Pain Extractor is genuine, unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.
For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.
☞ Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., New York.
C. F. CHACE.
☞ Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.
[November, 17, 1858, 1y.]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! *M. GETZ, No. 628 Chestnut St., below 7th, Philad'a.* has opened his beautiful store, on Chestnut Street, with ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF *LADIES' FANCY FURS*, imported direct from the European Markets, and manufactured under his own supervision, to which he would

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

NEW GOODS! GREAT BARGAINS!!

AT

FISHER & M'MURTRIE'S STORE.

They have just received a large and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which are now open for inspection, and to which the attention of the public is directed.

Their stock embraces every article that can be found in a well selected stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, Solid and Fancy (all wool) DeLaines, Mohair, Madonna, Danubian and Tamise Cloths; Scotch Plaids, DeBaize, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Mouseline DeLaines, Ginghams, French Chintz, Brilliants, Fancy Prints, &c.

A beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Gent's Traveling Shawls; also, Plain Merino (extra wide, in squares,) for Shawls.

A large stock of Kid Gloves, Beaver Gauntlets, Silk and Woolen do.; Merino, Silk and Cashmere Gloves, &c.; a superior lot of Buck Gloves and Mitts; also, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Antique's, Ribbons, Ladies Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoopes of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

Huntingdon, Oct. 6, '58. FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

NEW CLOTHING! AT H. ROMAN'S.

H. ROMAN'S

NEW CLOTHING.

CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

AT H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

IN MARKET SQUARE,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

His new stock consists of Coats, of all kinds, for Fall and Winter. Pants, of all kinds—Vests, of all kinds—HATS and CAPS—and gentlemen's furnishing goods generally. His stock is of the best, and will be sold at prices to suit his customers. Call and examine his goods and prices and be convinced.

Huntingdon, October 5, 1858.

FANCY FURS,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

JOHN FAREIRA & Co., No. 818, (new No.,) MARKET Street, above Eighth, PHILADELPHIA—Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children; also, Gent's Furs, Fur Collars, and Gloves. The number of years that we have been engaged in the Fur business, and the general character of our Furs, both for *quality and price*, is so generally known throughout the Country, that we think it is not necessary for us to say anything more than that we have now opened our assortment of FURS, for the Fall and Winter Sales, of the largest and most beautiful assortment that we have ever offered before to the public. Our Furs have all been Imported during the present season, when money was scarce and Furs much lower than at the present time, and have been manufactured by the most competent workmen; we are therefore determined to sell them at such prices as will continue to give us the reputation we have born for years, that is to sell a good article for a very *small profit*.

Storekeepers will do well to give us a call, as they will find the largest assortment, by far, to select from in the city, and at manufacturers prices.

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.,

No. 818, Market Street, above 8th, Phil'a.

September 15, 1858.—1m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Miles & Dorris' Office.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

J. BRICKER'S

BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S

MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE

IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the *Huntingdon House*, on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.—He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travelers.

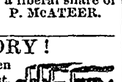
HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

HIS BAR will always be filled with *Choice Liquors*, and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.

☞ He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. P. MCATEER.

May 12, 1858—1y.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY!



The Alexandria Foundry has been bought by R. C. McGILL, and is in blast, and have all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Machines, Plows, Kettles, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices. All kinds of Country Produce and old Metal taken in exchange for Castings, at market prices.

April 7, 1858. R. C. McGILL.

COUNTRY DEALERS can

buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

HARDWARE!

A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

THE MAMMOTH STORE

Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

J. BRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the

place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

GLASS Preserving Jars, different sizes,

for sale cheap, by FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

WHEAT!

For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

DIXON'S Improved Sausage Cutters

and Stuffers, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

MACKREL—No.'s 1 and 2,

at reduced prices, at LOVE & M'DIVITT'S.

FRESH HOMINY and BEANS!

For sale by LOVE & McDIVITT,

HARDWARE FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance,

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from *manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from*

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

Huntingdon, October 7, 1858. JAS. A. BROWN.

GREAT NEWS!

ASTONISHING NEWS!!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!!!

LEVI WESTBROOK has returned from the East with the most extensive and best assortment of Goods, in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon, and he

WANTS THE PEOPLE TO CALL

and examine his stock, before they say they cannot get anything to suit them.

His assortment consists of

FINE AND COARSE BOOTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
GAITERS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
HATS AND CAPS,
MOROCCO SKINS AND LASTS.

All are invited to call, and if I cannot suit everybody will not be for want of trying.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 5, 1858.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,

CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, Cheap Corner.

Huntingdon, October 4, 1858.

DR. A. P. FIELDS, respectfully informs the citizens of Cassville and the surrounding community, that he has again commenced the practice of medicine, and hopes, by devoting his whole attention to his profession, to gain a good share of public favor.

He received two diplomas—one from the Mineral College, and one from the Eclectic College—any person wishing to see them, will please call at his office, half a mile from Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

☞ His charges will be VERY LOW. [Oct.13,'58-3m.]

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

Retailers will be supplied with an excellent quality of MOULD CANDLES, upon application at the Huntingdon Bottling Establishment, Allegheny street, one door east of the Jackson House. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Huntingdon, Oct. 6, '58-3m. W. F. SHAW.

MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY,

BIRMINGHAM.

The next Term of this Institution will open October 28th, 1858. L. G. GRIER,

Sept. 1, 1858.—3m. *Principal.*

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED,

By LONG & MILLER.

Persons wishing any article in the Grocery way should call and examine our assortment.

Huntingdon, October 5, 1858.

$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for FALL AND WINTER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, October 4, 1858.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!

A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS' Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GLASS JARS—Not "Family Jars."—

You will find the best article, for Preserving Fruit air-tight, at LOVE & M'DIVITT'S.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery,

20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal

purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,

for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at

S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

SHOT, Lead, Caps, Powder and Game

Bags, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-

FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS,

the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy,

Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

M. GETZ, No. 628 Chestnut St., below 7th, Phila'a. has opened his beautiful store, on Chestnut Street, with ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF *LADIES' FANCY FURS*, imported direct from the European Markets, and manufactured under his own supervision, to which he would call the attention of all who wish to purchase

RUSSIAN SABLE,	STONE MARTEN,
MINK SABLE,	ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,	FITCH,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,	FRENCH SABLE,
SIBERIA SQUIRREL,	&c., &c.,

Manufactured into Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. Being a practical Furrier, and having obtained the newest patterns from Paris, he can assure those who visit the city, that he can supply them with the finest articles, at the very lowest cash prices.

☞ A fine assortment of Carriage Robes, Gent's Caps, Gloves, &c. M. GETZ,

[October 20, 1858-3m.] 628 Chestnut St., below 7th.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

D. P. GWIN

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Brnizes, all colors; Delnaize, Levolia Cloth, Alpaces, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GUM SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

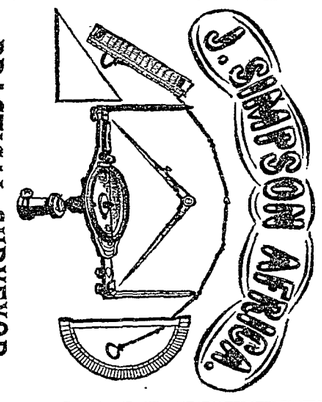
My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 5, 1858.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!—If you

wish to secure a copy of that elegant engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, be sure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary.

See advertisement elsewhere, headed—*New Features*, &c. Nov. 9. 1858.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

☞ THE ORIGINAL AND BEST IN THE WORLD!! ☜

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR, Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his Famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Made, sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving, on four sides of each Box, of

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.

[November 17, 1858, 1y.]

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT,

FOUND AT LAST!

For it restores permanently gray hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., *Feb. 2d*, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.—*Gents:* Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers;* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; add believe us yours very respectfully.

(Signed,) DANIEL LATHROP & Co.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., *November* 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours *respectfully*,
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y-se29]

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assort-

ment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

LUMBER!

For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

MACKEREL of all Nos'., Herring, &c.,

can be had of the best quality, by calling on
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last Fifteen years more Medals, than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722, ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA. [Sept. 8, '58-3m.]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!—

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—*Compounded entirely from GUMS* is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. *It strengthens the system at the same time* that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, and the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found any, person troubled with Liver complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying *in their place a healthy flow* of bile invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented, by the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from raising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease. and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while one dose often repeated is sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

DOCTOR SANFORD'S

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe.—It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.—And retailed by all Druggists. [je9.1y]

BANK NOTICE.—The undersigned,

citizens of the county of Huntingdon, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the next Legislature for a charter for the creation of a corporate body, with banking or discounting privileges, to be styled "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, with the specific object of issuing Bank paper and doing all other things ordinarily pertaining to a Bank of issue.

B. E. M'Murtrie,	A. Johnston,
W. B. Zeigler,	Wm. Colon,
David Blair,	J. B. Luden,
J. Sewell Stewart,	James Maguire,
Wm. E. M'Murtrie,	Graffus Miller,
Theo. H. Cremer,	Jno. M'Culloch,
A. W. Benedict,	John Whittaker,
R. Bruce Petriken,	Thos. P. Campbell.

Huntingdon, June 30, 1858.—6m.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS!

PORTSTOWN,

THE PLACE FOR NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!!

If you dont believe it CALL AND SEE.

For Ladies' Dress Goods, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.

For every variety of the best Dry Goods, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.

For the best Groceries, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.

For Queensware, Glassware, &c., call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.

For Salt, Fish, &c., &c., call at the Cheap Store of DAVID GROVE, Portstown.

For anything you can get in any other store, call on DAVID GROVE, in Portstown, and SAVE MONEY.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in trade, by DAVID GROVE, Portstown.

West Huntington, May 5, 1858.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!—

LONG & MILLER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally, that they have opened at the old stand of Long & Decker, a fine assortment of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

They also have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, and other Goods.

As they are anxious to please the public they will at all times keep on hand the best of Groceries, Confectioneries, and other useful articles.

The public are earnestly invited to call and examine for themselves. [Huntingdon, April 21, 1858.

PATENT PORTABLE FENCE.

The Rights of HUNT'S PATENT PORTABLE or PERMANENT FENCE and GATE POST, for Lots, Farms, and Townships, can be secured for a small sum by calling on the Agent, at Huntingdon. Go and see the model at once. It is decidedly the best fence ever used. No Farmer should be without it. Call, ye who would be benefitted, and examine it for yourselves.

HENRY CORNPROPST,
May 19, 1858. Agent for Huntingdon county

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned

informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856. WM. WILLIAMS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—A splen-

did assortment now on hand, at BENJ. JACOBS' Store.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on

hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Received in exchange for New Goods, at M. STROUS, Store. [March 31, 1858.

LADIES COLLARS—Newest Styles—

in great variety at the "METROPOLITAN."

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the

richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

COME ONE—COME ALL,

To the Cheap Store of M. STROUS, and examine his New Goods and Prices. [March 31. 1858.

FLOUR!

For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebraud's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

LONG & MILLER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries. Flour. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Franklin House.

N. WILLIAMS, Proprietor of the Orlando House.

P. McATEER, Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JACOB CRESSWELL, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Riddlesburg, Huntingdon co., Pa. [July 11, 1858.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

DO YOU WANT

BOOKS AND WALL PAPER?

GO TO WILLIAM COLON'S.

Do you want New Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Religious Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Scientific Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Poetical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Law Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Medical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Stationery?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Gold Pens?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Port Monnaie's?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Fancy Articles?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Cheap Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Best Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Latest Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.

COLON'S is the place to buy these Goods!

☞ Then GO TO COLON'S and buy your Goods, and tel your neighbors that the place to buy all these Goods, IS AT COLON'S.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

LATEST FROM THE EAST!

The "*May Flower*" has just arrived at this port, with intelligence from the East up to the present date;—not the least important of which, to the public, is the fact that her cargo consisted, principally, of a new and elegant Stock of

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

For the cheap establishment of

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Consisting of their usual variety of everything in their line; all of which they are now prepared to dispose of for CASH or *Country Produce*, on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 12, 1858.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW

MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetm